"The Prospect Of Improvement In Police Department Of Pakistan"

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Introduction:

A police force is a constituted body of persons empowered by a state to enforce the law, to protect people and property and to protect crime and civil disorder. Their powers include the power of arrest and the legitimized use of force. The term is commonly associated with police services of sovereign state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility, police forces are often defined as being separate from military or other organization Involved in the defence of the state against foreign aggressors however, undermine are military units charged with civil policing. The police is usually a public sector service funded through taxes.

Law enforcement is only part of policing activity. Policing has included an array of activities in different situations, but the predominant ones are concerned with the preservatives of order. In some societies in the late 18^{th} and early 19^{th} centuries, these developed within the context of maintaining the class system and the protection of private property. Police forces have become ubiquitous in modern societies. Some are involved to varying degrees in corruption, police brutality and the enforcement of the authoritarian rule.

Alternative names for the police force include constabulary, gendarmerie, police department, police services, crime prevention, protective services, law enforcement agency, civil guard or civic guard. Members may be referred to as a police officer, trooper, sheriffs constable, Rangers, peace officers or civil guards. The word police are most universal and can be seen in many non-English speaking countries.

As police are often interacting with individual s slang terms are humorous, many slang terms for police officers are decades or centuries old with lost etymology. One of the oldest crops has largely lost its slang connotations and become a common colloquial term used both by the public and police officer to refer to their professions.

Pre-Partition Police System:

In the old police system, there is much corruption in the police department, police corruption is a form of police misconduct in which law-enforcement officers end up breaking their political contract and abuse their power for personal gain. This type of corruption may involve one or a group of officers. Internal police corruption is a challenge to public trust, confusion of departmental police, human rights and legal violations involving serious consequences. Police corruption can take many forms such as bribery.

In major cities, there are internal affairs sections to investing suspected police corruption or misconduct, including selective enforcement, but there are situations where internal affairs also hide departmental and individual corruption, fraud, abuse and waste by individual officers groups of officers or even unwritten departmental policies. There are also police commissions who are complicit in the same cover-ups often to hide internal and departmental problems , both from public reviews, and investigation certain officers can be fired then rehired by petition after

the accrue enough signatures, often from the very criminals and violators from whom corrupt officers have garnered previous favours in exchange for officers turning blind eye, resulting in selective enforcement of violations being deserved but actually promoted.

There is no infrastructure of the police department in Pakistan due to the influences of political parties and rich people in Pakistan. Law is not the same for all citizens. There is a different law for rich people and poor people. There is no equality of law in Pakistan nowadays.

A Critical Analysis Of Present Police System:

An effective police force is critical to countering the insurgency, In Pakistan, an understaffed and under-equipped police force is increasingly called on to manage to rise insecurity and militant violence. The report evaluates the obstacles upgrading the existing police system and recommends traditional and innovative reform options, including major restructuring of the total civilian law enforcement infrastructure, without which the police force cannot be effectively improved, because Pakistan's police capacity has direct implications for the country's ability to tackle terrorism, The United States and its allies would realize counterterrorism divides by helping law enforcement efforts through modern training and technical assistance.

An efficient, well-functioning police service is too critical to counterinsurgency as well as counterterrorism efforts in Pakistan. Now in the future, at the same time, the police force must address rising crime rates and a deteriorating law and order situation among other tasks.

The capacity of the Pakistan police service to deliver in all these fronts is severely diminished by political manipulation. The lack of forensic services inadequate, corruption and weakness in the judicial sphere, disconnect and lack of coordination between numerous kinds of policing and intelligence organizations are major hurdles on the path leading to collective strategizing.

Upgrade the existing police system and the central law enforcement institution in the country cannot occur in isolation however, instead it must be part of an overarching restructuring of the total law enforcement infrastructure, including a reform of the criminal justice system and the stripping of politically motivates amendment from the police Act of 2002, both traditional and innovative reforms would be expected to bear fruit in this arena with a high degree of public consensus on the need for far-reaching law enforcement reforms in Pakistan ,there is political space to make tough, reforms oriented choices pro-reform circles within police are also gaining strength.

For many years, Pakistan has been engaged in battling a hydra-headed insurgency in the federally administrated tribal areas (FATA) and parts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces(App, formerly known as worth west frontier province). An expanding terrorist campaign targeting Pakistan is major cities is inextricably linked to his insurgency. The growing number of suicide attacks across Pakistan under cross the dangerous nature of the crisis . from 2002 to 2005, the total no. killed or injured are astounding if all terrorist attacks and consequent casualties are included.

Pakistan has suffered more than 30,000 casualties in the war on the terror so far. This trend continues around 2,250 civilians and security personnel lost their lives in 2010 alone at the hands of terrorists while those under fire a chiefly religious leader challenging extremists. Politicians associated with progressive political parties and innocent civilians, the police are increasingly

being targeted as a symbol of the state. Terrorists understand welt that the military and police are there most important enemies.

The changing tactics and targets of the various terrorist groups operating in the country pose a formidable challenge to the police force with limited resources, poor training and inadequate equipment and Pakistan's civilians law enforcement structure has failed to develop any systematic and advanced counterterrorism strategy owing to the lack of modern investigative tools, requisite skills and incentives . For the same reasons, it is no surprise that the rate of crimes not associated with terrorism has also jumped in recent years. Law and order duties and VIP protection responsibilities consume a significant chunk of police resources. The lack of forensic support further diminishes police effectiveness and capacity to deliver corruption, nepotism and political manipulation, thus damage police integrity, ineptitude credibility and public image an additional impediment to criminal law enforcement is the ineptitude of Pakistan judicial sector.

Police capacity is critical for tackling terrorism and controlling insurgency infested areas. A growing body of empirical research has established that law enforcement, not military is the most effective tool for this task. As Christine fair of Georgetown.

With the increasing insecurity and instability in the country, the government of Pakistan must consider making major changes to the police and other law enforcement structures and the condition means these various entities use in their counterterrorism efforts.

In Pakistan, it is very important to make police independent of any political influence. Political influence in every department is really hurting Pakistan almost every criminal has political associations. Resultantly, even if a criminal is arrested he is relieved because of political pressure. If an honest officer tries to reform the system, he is transferred on the request of political figures.

Conclusion:

When we talk about our police department we see a lot of up and down during different government setup. The police department is actually made for the protection of its citizens and take care of them from all the dangers and problems. Police mean the care is taken of their citizens but in our country, it is opposite because there is no infrastructure of the police department in Pakistan due to the influence of political parties and rich people in Pakistan law is not equal for all citizens. There is a different law for rich and poor. It is a huge difference in Pakistan that Pakistan police is not free they can not do anything by their own will and all the decisions come from the upper government actors. In past, but now a day Pakistan's are look in a change in their country from the new setup they are looking for changes in Pakistan including policies. The people of Pakistan want an equal law for everyone. Nobody will leave on political pressure. Everyone has to follow the law according to their constitutions.